

Lambda Expressions in Java 8 Sessions Report

Arkady Galyash

dxChartPro

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Agenda

1. Lambda Intro
2. Lambda Expression
3. Interface Evolution
4. Library Changes
5. Lambda in JVM
6. Links



Why Lambda Project is so popular?

- Huge language and library improvements
- Perhaps the biggest upgrade ever to the Java programming model
- We want to treat code as data



What is a Lambda Expression?

Lambda expression(closure) is an anonymous method

- has an argument list, a return type, a body
- can refer values from the enclosing lexical scope
- not a member of a class - just free-floating expression



Who needs Lambda Expressions?

- C++ added them
- C# added them
- Scala, Groovy, Clojure, Kotlin, ...

In another thirty years people will laugh at anyone who tries to invent a language without closures, just as they'll laugh now at anyone who tries to invent a language without recursion.

— Mark Jason Dominus, “The Perl Review”



How Lambda Expression looks like?

Talk is cheap. Show me the code.



What have been done?

JSR-335 =

- Lambda Expression
- Interface Evolution
- Bulk Collection Operations



Study calculation example

- Chart with some studies
- Study can be calculated
- Some studies are visible and some are hidden
- New bars have come - we need to recalculate studies



What is changed?

- Library is in control(parallelism, laziness)
- Behavior have been passed into the API as data
- Internal iteration
- More what, less how



How much syntax sugar do we have?

- Remove curly brackets and return for single expression
- Type argument inference
- Method reference
`Classname::methodName`
- Expression method reference
`Expression::methodName`
- Effectively final local variables



What about type?

- Now we are using single-method interfaces to represent functions:
Runnable, Comparator, ActionListener
- Let's give these a name: functional interfaces
- We need more functional interfaces:
Predicate, Block, etc.
- Everything we wrote before will work with lambda for free



Interface evolution

```
Collection::forEach  
(Block<? super E>)  
What is this?
```



Interface inheritance rules

- ArrayList VS List



Interface inheritance rules

- ArrayList > List "superclass always wins"



Interface inheritance rules

- ArrayList > List "superclass always wins"
- List VS Collection



Interface inheritance rules

- ArrayList > List "superclass always wins"
- List > Collection "subtype wins"



Interface inheritance rules

- ArrayList > List "superclass always wins"
- List > Collection "subtype wins"
- List VS Set



Interface inheritance rules

- `ArrayList` $>$ `List` "superclass always wins"
- `List` $>$ `Collection` "subtype wins"
- `List` $==$ `Set` write your implementation



Diamond problem



java.util.Collection

- void `forEach`(Block<? super E>)
- boolean `removeIf`(Predicate<? super E>)
- Stream<E> `stream`()
- Stream<E> `parallel`()



java.util.stream.Stream

Methods for FP-lovers

- `<R> Stream<R> map(Mapper<? super T, ? extends R> mapper);`
- `<R> Stream<R> flatMap(FlatMapper<? super T, R> mapper);`
- `Stream<T> filter(Predicate<? super T> predicate);`



java.util.stream.Stream #2

Terminal methods

- `<U> U fold(Factory<U> baseFactory, Combiner<U, T, U> reducer, BinaryOperator<U> combiner);`
- `T reduce(T base, BinaryOperator<T> op);`
- `Optional<T> reduce(BinaryOperator<T> op);`
- `<A extends Destination<? super T>> A into(A target);`



Parallel Stream

- `Stream<E> parallel()`
- Over fork/join framework
- `java.util.streams.Spliterator` provides the ability to decompose an aggregate data structure and to iterate over the elements of the aggregate



Lambda in JVM



Lambda is just sugar?

We could say that a lambda is "just" an inner class instance.

Pros:

- Simple, quick and dirty
- We use that already worked



Lambda is just sugar?

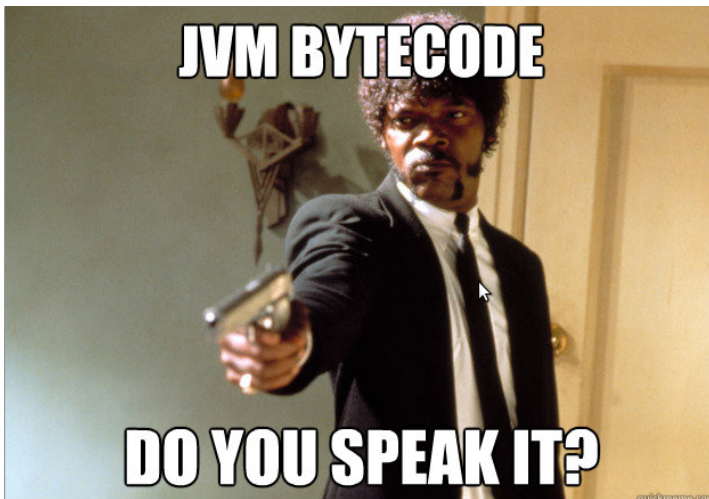
We could say that a lambda is "just" an inner class instance.

Cons:

- One class per lambda expression(performance issues)
- Whatever we do becomes a binary representation for lambdas in Java(forever)



JVM Bytecode



Bytecode invocation modes

Prior to Java 7, the JVM had four bytecodes for method invocation

- `invokestatic` - for static methods
- `invokevirtual` - for class methods
- `invokeinterface` - for interface methods
- `invokespecial` - for everything else



java.lang.invoke.MethodHandle

- From Java7
- Typed, directly executable reference to an underlying method or similar low-level operation, with optional transformations of arguments or return values
- Can be saved into runtime constant pool of the class and loaded with LDC
- Sounds like lambda



java.lang.invoke.MethodHandle

```
list.removeAll(...)
```

```
private static boolean lambda$1(...) { ... }
```

```
MethodHandle mh = LDC[lamba$1];  
mh = mh.insertArguments(mh, ...);  
list.removeAll(mh);
```



java.lang.invoke.MethodHandle

Cons:

- Signature will be
void removeAll(MethodHandle predicate)
- Erasure worse than with generics(all lambda are the same)
- Whatever we do becomes a binary representation for lambdas in Java(forever)



invokedynamic

- From Java7
- Let some "language logic" determinate call target
- Language and VM become partners in flexible and efficient method dispatch
- `java.lang.invoke.CallSite`



indy and Lambda

- indy lets us separate the binary representation of lambda creation in the bytecode from the mechanics of evaluating the lambda expression at runtime
- Instead of generating bytecode to create the object that implements the lambda expression (such as calling a constructor for an inner class), we describe a recipe for constructing the lambda, and delegate the actual construction to the language runtime



java.lang.invoke.LambdaMetafactory

- Bootstrap for the lambda factory selects the translation strategy
- The runtime implementation choice is hidden behind a standardized API for lambda construction(`invokedynamic`)



java.lang.invoke.LambdaMetafactory

Talk is cheap. Show me the ~~code~~ bytecode.



Desugaring Lambda

- For "stateless" lambda - generate private static method at the same class with the signature of SAM
- For lambda capturing immutable values - generate private static method at the same class with the signature of SAM + additional captured parameters
- For lambda with this, super, etc. - generate private method of the same class with the signature of SAM



Lambda Serialization



Lambda Serialization

- Dynamic translation strategy mandates a dynamic serialization strategy
- The serialized form(`java.lang.invoke.SerializedLambda`) would have to contain all the information needed to recreate the object through the metafactory



HowTo play with Lambda?

- Project Lambda
- hg repository
- Binary snapshots
- -XDlambdToMethod



What to read about Lambda?

- State of the Lambda v4
- Defender methods v4
- State of the Lambda: Libraries Edition
- Translation of Lambda Expressions
- CON4862, CON6080



Thank You!

